ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

A Douglas and Bell Fusion.

Opposition to Senator Gwin's Re-Election.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Sr. JOSEPH, Mo., Monday, Sept. 17, 1860. The Pony Express, with California dates to September 6, and China to July 24, an ived last night:

Arrived 2d, steamer John L. Stevens, Panana; 7th, ship Hornet, New-York: Mozart, Bordeaux; back Cercole, Horg Kong;

Researd and Flux, Augustalia.

net. New-Yerk: Mozast, Berdeaux; Baik Uedeole, Hong Romg; Edward and Eliza, Anatrella. Saired Ist, thip "Ill Ranger, Melbourne; Meonlight, Hong Keng; bark Investigator, Calao; Baniel Webster, Sanaghae; 21 bark Cemmed in. Hong Kong; schooner May Queen, Shanghae; sidp Maleduke, Baker's I-land There were \$35,000 worth of Washoe silver ore

shipped for New York by the steamer leaving the 1st The ship St. Helena has cleared for Liverpool loaded with 24,500 sacks of wheat. The cost of seading California produce to Europe is about the same as to New-

The bark Commodore for China carries over 3,000

tacks of potatoes.

The John L. Stephens brings accounts that gold is still being found at Acapulco on the surface of the The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to the 21st,

arrived at San Francisco on the 3d. The subsequent express with dates to the 24th was telegraphed to Carsen Valley to-day.

The Deuglas and Bell State Convention meet at Sa cramento to day. Efforts are making for a fusion ticket, giving each party two electors, after the plan of the fusion in New York. The principal counsies in the State have nomina ed candidates for the Legislature.

All the Douglas candidates are pledged to oppose the

election of Sepator Gwin.

The Breckinsidge candidates are uninstructed. Proposa's for tuilding the foundation and basement gtory of the State Capitel at Sacra wente have been opened. The highest bid was \$130,000, and the lowest \$80 000.

The daily overland mail between Sacramento and

Pertland, Oregon, commences on the 15th inst., thus inaugurating a new line of stages. augurating a new line of etages.

Overland immigrants continue to arrive in considerble numbers by various rouse.

John A. Driebelbis, the newly-appointed Indian

Agent, has been engaged in a street fight with R. T. Spragus of Shasta, because the latter axused the former of secesing from the Charleston Convention to garn the office

A rich | quariz lead had been struck in Tuolumne Contty, and upward of \$60,000 taken out in five days. The lead is two luches wide, and nearly all good.

Bids were opened to day by the State Treasurer for the redemption of \$58,000 worth of State bonds. The smount of bonds offered were \$84,000. The lowest proposition was 9450, and the highest a fraction over 99c. on the dollar.

The Broderick Will case was before the Probate

Court this sfierneon. Martia McDonnel, forme ly Deputy Sheriff of New-York, was sworn as a witness for the contest nts. He impenched the reputation for truth and veracity of A. A. Politips, one of the attest-ing witnessee. He swore that the reputation of Phil-lips was bad; that he would not believe him under eath, and that he (Phillips) was a notorious Tombs' lawyer.

ENWYER.

San Francisco, Sept 6-4 p. m.

Commercial Intelligence.—A better dem and for goods from the country has been a own the past few days, but not sufficient a yet to being the city declers into the mark t for renewed supplies, except upon a limited scale. Transactions are small and no round sales can be quoted. Candles are held firmly and are recovering and a authrotic Coal is worth 81 per un. Bio Coffee has declined to 14/6/15c, with light sales; fine qualities are earlier for buyers. Provision are guiet and without our ticular change. Botter is slow at 8tc for istumes. Lurd is fine-tic and scarcely so firm. Bacon-mediants sales for communities at last quotations. Pork dell and heavy. Hams are without change. Rose—tor ign is slow and declining; Carolina is slow and lower.

Raw Sugare—No. 1 China is firmer, though large supplies are advised; yesserdey sales of New Orleans in logs-heads, ex. Storn.

Maw Sugare—No. I Coma is armer, though large supplies an advised; yescerday sales of New-Urleans in hop-heads, as Xform Kirg, wore made at 16 d'19 o, the market closing heavy; Crushes is quelet 13 of 18 pk; for large Brandies are do ping, and othe kinds are inactive as durchasged. American Whisky and Purs Sphrits sale at 40c. Wheat comes in tracely; quotations are \$1.46 for good, and \$1.00 for extra choice shipping i.ts; buyers for expectate much emburrassed by the scarcity of tranage. The Korparide and Oracle are to load with Wheat for Liverpool Money is easy and abundant.

CHINA. By the bark Creole we have files of Hong Kong pa-

The allied expedition of England and France remained, according to the latest advices, at a fien-wan, at the mouth of the Peiho. Tois is a magnificent bay, about 10 miles scross, and 15 miles from the entrance to the bead. There were 150 sail there of the allies. while all the troops were encamped on the shore. The natives were friendly. The climate was healthy. Lord Elgin arrived at Talen-wan on the afternoon of

the 9 h of July, and it was understood that the troops would reimbark on the 10th, and proceed to the Taku Forts, which were to be taken before the peace overtures were made. Lord Eigin was in constant communication with Baron Gros, commander of the French forces.

A marine on board H. M. S. Terrier had shot the

commander, Hudson, in his cabin, and afterward tell ing the second a aster that the commander wanted him, shot the second of aster that the communior wanted and, shot him also from the sky-light. The commander, it was feared, was mortally wounded, but the second master was out of danger. Cept. Gordon of the Madras Engineers, had been

drawned. address, on the 2d of July, was presented by the In address, on the 2d of our way and the present way, and urging the vigorous prosecution of the latter until some satisfactory guaranty was given that trade and remerce were to be no longer interfered with by the Ulmess.

From Shanghai there comes no intelligence of im-

persone. 'pere was no further information with regard to the

reserves to farther information with regard to the moremen sof the Rebels, though the Chinese at Shanhai beleved that Hong Chow had either fallen or was in great danger of falleg.

I party of five, consisting principally of English Missionaries, accarding to The Shanghai Herald of the th of July, had visited the rebels, and had been very courteonsly received by them. Their forces are interest well-armed and well disciplined.

The British Consol at Shanghai, had issued a notification, warning lies Mejesty assujects from interfering in any way with the present state of affairs in lining, by assis ing either the Government or any party opporation to the Government by enlising or by traishing, or procuring warlike stores of any description, or by fitting out vessels, or by knowingly doing by other act for either party by which neutrality may be volated. A French missionary, when returning from a dis

A French missionary, when returning from a dis-ince in the country, was seized by some pirates and dd to the people of a village called Coupay. He was lid to ransom for \$200, which was pair by his prose-tes. In the meantime word was sent to Hong Kong, Acs. In the meantime, word was sent to Hong Kong, accompanied by a request for a gun boat, and word as sice sent to Amoy, when H. M. steamer Acorn and down the Coch Chafu. The gunboat proceeded a to the vilage, with the boats of the Acora, and demaded the restitution of the ransom money, the missicary's private property, and that the ring-leaders shald be given up. These demands seem not to have been complied with, as the latest intelligence states the theological bed commenced firing shot and shell on the 18a of July at 12:30 p. m.

But from Foo-Chow are to the 16th of July. There haves no money natic smoog the native bankers.

hatbeen a money patic smong the native bankers, when twenty-four shut their shops, but confidence was being again established.

A body of 3,000 troops had been levied to proceed to Hong Chow against the robels.

Hono Kong, July 24, 1860. Our market for imports continue dull, and shows no agos of immediate improvement. In exports there is ce activity than we were last able to report. Tea,

Oclang—Supplies have been brought for ward very govely and it is now ascertained that the first crop is both scort and very inferior to the average of previous seasons and it is feared that the second crop will show no improvement in either quality or quantity.

Ricz—The weather, which at the date of our last Circular promised backy for the new crop, has since cleared and been remarkably fine, and we have to remote a very considerable decline in our last quotation for this grain. Very few sales have been made at this port, nearly all the cargoes which have arrived bying been issued and at red. We quote: Calculat at \$2.50 at 150. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good clean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good clean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good clean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good clean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good clean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good lean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good lean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good lean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good lean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good lean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good lean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good lean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good lean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good lean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 and good lean, \$2.15, ava. \$2.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo, \$1.50 at 25. Sism. common cargo

P tun Provisions—Flour. \$120-\$12 55 P bbl , and for Gallego and Haxall a large importation from San Francisco has caused a de-titue from \$120 ± 12 50—the quotation current sew days ago Japan selves \$250. Bed and Pork, \$240 \$20 P bbl , and

vart andience was more still than could have been expected. Many thousands, however, beyond the reach of Mr. D.'s voice, soon left the ground.

The speech of Mr. Donglas embraced some new arguments on points not before touched upon by him. He commenced by stating that a prominent old fash ioned Abolitionist had requested him to explain the difference between "Squatter Soversigaty" and "Popular Soversigaty" is ofference between "Squatter Soversigaty" and "Popular Soversigaty" is ontside of the Constitution of the United States and in rebellion against the Federal Government, while "Popular Soversignty" is inside of the Constitution and in obedience to Federal authority. He also fully replied to a question put by a Republican as to what wore Mr. Jeffarson's sentiments as to the Ordinance of 1787, stating that Mr. Jeffarson was Minister to France when the Ordinance was adopted in New-York, and knew nothing of it till afterward, and by giving a history of Jefferson's plan for the government of the Territories in 1784, which, he (Donglas) said, was the fullest recognition of the right of the people to the enjoyment of "Popular Sovereignty" ever made in the United States.

The meeting was admitted to be a great success, and fully as large, if not larger, than the meeting in Jones's Wood, New-York. the from \$12 0 2 12 50—the quotal is correct a rew days and Japan sales at \$2.50. Beef and Pork, \$24.0000 \$\tilde{2}\$ to bl., and funch wanted.

First out a — A good demand has existed for bondage, but having been fully fact, the inter may not shown much improvement, but been fully fact, the inter may not shown much improvement. For London, clippers have been taken at \$440.24 10]; for New-York, slow at \$410 per tun, for San Francisco.

Yors, slow at \$10 per tun, for San Francisco.

No new charters have been effected.

No new charters have been effected for tenders for the transpost
Brite Government has sgain offered for tenders for the transpost
Brite House and Hullion.—The Commissariat have not drawn
Like India as was arth ipoted and the rates have failed off a little
this mai as was arth ipoted and the rates have failed off a little
since the commissocomout of business for the outward mail. We
since the commissocomout of business for the outward mail.

The since the commissocomout of business for the outward mail.

Disaster to the Schooner Ketchum

Losia, C. W., Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

The steamer Clevelend passed down this af gracon with the schooner Ketchure of Cleveland in tow, both her maste having been carried away in a severe storm last night.

Later from Havana IMPORTANT FROM HONDURAS-CAPTURE

The Spanish war-steamer Francisco D Asis arrived

at Hayana from Omoa on the 16th, and Traxillo on

the 7th inst. She reports that the British war steamer

Icarus, with a transport and troops under command of

Alvarez proceeded to Rio Negro, where Walker's

army was encamped. The boats of the Icarus pro-

ceeded up the river and captured Walker with 70 of his men, all of whom were taken to Truxillo and delivered

Walker's men were very destitute, and many of

hem being sick were permitted to return to the United

States on the condition of never engaging again in an

The Guatemala expedition arrived from Omea short-

Movements of Senator Douglas.

CLIPTON SPRINGS, N. Y. Sept. 15, 1860. Judge Donglas and wife left Canaud signs this morn-ng in a private carriage, drawn by six norses, and pro-

ceded to the residence of his mother, where he re reined until the hour of the meeting at Clifton Springs.

The gathering at Clifton Springs has far exceeded ublic expectation. From Wayne County a procession

public expectation. From Wayne County a procession numbering nearly 3,000 persons, in wayons, carriages, and on horseback, arrived at noon; white all the sur-rounding to was sent in large deputations. "Little

dagus, Palmyra, Victor, Vienna, and Lyons, at-

tended in uniforms.

The procession, accompanied by six bands of music, received Judge Douglas on the hill, at the entrance to the town, and escorted him to the fine grove opposite

in the crowd asked permission to out a question to Juege Douglas, who replied: "No, Sir; I can't allow any man to interrupt my chain of argument. No man has the right to interfere with a crowd of twenty thou-

sand peo, le for the purpose of gratifying personal van-

After the conclusion of the argument, which occu-

pid nearly two horrs some remarks were made by Mr. Ogden, when Mr. Douglas again appeared on the patform, and announced that the person who had desired to interrupt nim in the crowd had sent up a written question which he said be desired answered

a writen question which he said to the distribution. The question was: "Have the people of a Territory the right according to the doctrine of non-intervention, to aboush or exclude Slavery from a

Territory, while in a territorial condition? In answer to the cries of "Who wrote that question?" it was stated that it was put by H. C. Hutchinson.

Mr. Douglas then said: I have only a word to say in reply. If that gentieman had read any one speech that I have made on the subject in the last five years,

regulate Slavery just as they please. I have said that Nor hand South, and held the same doctrine every-

where. When I have seen newspapers and small policians renewing that question, it has excited in m besom no other feeling than that of unmitigated con

subject. [Loud applause followed this interlude.]
At the conclusion of the meeting the crowd surround
ed the hotel serrading Donglas all the afternoon
The town is filled with peddlers wagons and temporary

stands as on Fair day, sod the whole place is alive with enthusiasm. Thirty-five extra cars from the east, and twenty from the west have reached here, all

Syracter, Monday, Sept. 17, 1700.

Mr. Douglas left Clifton Springs at 7 o'clock this morning. At Senara Falls and Auburn large crowds of people assembled to see him. Granddemo strations were made at the latter place where the firing of cannen and a band of music welcomed the arrival of the train. Mr. Douglas was called out and briefly addressed the assemblags until the departure of the train.

cut off further remarks. The enthusiasm was ver great. On the arrival of the train at Syracus) a fin

den onstration of we come was made. A portion of the Reception Commit ee had met Mr. Douglas at Au-burn. They were accompanied with a band of music.

sembled, and a large procession was formed to conduct
Mr. Denglas to the Syracuse House.

A meeting was called at 2 p. m in a five-acre lot, opposite the armory, used as a parade ground. Before

he hour strived many thousand persons had assembled opposite the speaker's stand. At the estrance t

the grounds a hand-sme triumphal arch was erec ed, over which was the motto, "Welcome to the great Statesman of the West." The stand was handsomely

decorated, bearing in front the figure of "Liberty," helding forth a laurel wreath with the inscription, "Welcome, Douglas." As the hour for the meeting approached, the masses poured in in an unbroken

here a line of the delegations from Utica numbers d. 1,00 five hundred of whom were 'Little Gians' of Utica, under the command of Cel. S. A. Gilbert. A delegation of between 3,00 and 4,000 from Oswego

to release persons from the crowd, both male and fe-nale, who had been caught in the jam and had not strength enough to withstand the pressure. After some

strength enough to withstand the pressure. After some delay in corsequence of the unexpected largeness of the meeting an organization was effected by William Kirkpatrick, calling the meeting to order, and Donnis McCarthy, of Syracose, being elected P esident.

Judge Douglas then appeared, and was greeted with

pthusiastic cheers. After the applaces subsided the

eted. Many thousands, however, beyond the reach

Indian Troubles, &c.

OMAHA Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

The first through U. S. mail from Denver reached

Delegations from Uties and other places arrived in

burn. They were accompanied with a band of mu At the Syracuse depot many hundred persons had

SYRACUSE, Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

empt that they should pretend to have doubts on the

Gen. Walker and Col. Kudler are to be shot.

o the anthorities of Honduras.

expedition against Central America.

y after the capture of the fillibusters.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 17, 1860. Sugars were dull at 81 reals for No. 19. The stock was 195 000 boxes. Freights were declining. Exchange on London was 15 @ 15} per cent. premium, and on New-York 3 a 44 per cent. premium.

> The New Mexican Mail. INDEPENDENCE Monday, Sept. 17 1860. The New Mexican Mail, with dates to the 3d inst.

arrived here this evening.

A Convention of the people of New Mexico met at Santa Fé on the 27th ult., for the purpose of making arrangements for the protection of their lives and properry from the ravages of the Navajo and other Indiana They resolved to raise 1,000 volunteers, and saked the Governor to receive them, but he would not. They then passed resolutions that, owing to private quarrels

campaign on the 20 h inst.

Col. Faunth-rey has ordered a campaign against the Indians, to move in three separate columns, on the 1st of O tober.

On the 8-h inst., a hand of Kiowas numbering eleven, with Katsnak, their chief, went to Allison's Rauch, on Cow Creek, and agreed with Mr. Peacock, the proprietor, to come next day to Pawnee Fork and make a treaty with the United States officers. True to their premise, they came, and induced Mr. Peacock to go ont and look through a spy-glass at as they represented a company of soldiers a distance off. While Mr. Peacock was in the act of looking, they shot him through the head, and also through the body, killing him it stantly. They then shot Mr. Myers, his clerk, but did not kill him at once.

He retreated to a room where there was a sick man, and warred him of what was going on. He then sank down and died. The cick man was armed with two

the town, and escorted him to the fine grove opposite t e Clifton Springs Hotel, where 15,000 to 20,000 people had assembled to hear his speech.

Judge D. uglas commenced by expressing pleasure that he had the opportunity of relieving the anxiety of his Republican friends by announcing that he had found his mother! The old lady, God bless her, was in fine health, and in no way annoyed by the comments of the partisan press. He expressed regret that Mr. Lincoln did not find it eafe to visit his birth-place, or the graves of his paren's for fear of violence, and commenced an argument against the Republican docurine from that surting point.

Soon after the commencement of the speech, a person in the crowd asked permission to put a queeton to tect them. Mr. Hayes lost eighty head of cattle at Cow Creek

From all the information had, it seems that there is a determined plan among the wild Indians to make war upon the regular army and citizens traveling the

vears.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MR. FORREST'S APPEARANCE.

The announcement of the appearance of Mr. Edwin Forrest, after a retirement from the stage of four years, was sufficient to attract an immense crowd to this Theater last night. At a very early hour all the possibilities of obtaining seeing or hearing room were exhauted. The seats were filled, and the aisles, stairs and lobbies crowded with an enthusiastic throng. The appearance of Mr. Forrest was the signal for a great short of joy, for much clapping of hands and stamping of feet, and for a perfect storm of every noisy demonstration of delight known to an excited crowd. Sarely, no actor bas ever received from a New York audience a warmer welcome than did Mr. Forrest last night.

that I have made on the subject in the last five years, he would have found an unequivocal answer to the quistion. I have made more than fifty speeches this year in which I have answered that question, as d yet political opponents insit on putting it to me, for the purpose of creating doubt on the subject. I cannot believe there is a man in America of ordinary intelligence who does not know that I hold that the pople of a Territ ry, while a Territory and during a territorial condition, may introduce, exclude, abolish, or conclude Sharers includes that the please. I have said that hearts ever since.

the Ghost, were all well received.

done themselves instice, and merited new Shakespeare, was received with much applause.

This irangurative performance of Mr. Forrest's programme was, in point of enthusiasm a triumph, and n the matter of money to the treasury, a golden har

NEWSPAPER FESTIVAL .- Mr. Frederick Ranchfass, publisher of The New-Yorker Abend Zeitung, one of tie most influential German papers of this city, last evening gave a bribiant entertainment to the employees in the establishment, and a large number of his A delegation of between 3,000 and 4,000 from Os wego was delayed on the road, in consequence of the breaking down of the locometive attached to the train, but arrived in time for the meeting. At 2 p. m. the main procession reached the ground, when the vast assemblege excessed any meeting ever before held in this locality in point of numbers. The lot within the incleaure, comirrising over four acres was entirely filled. It is impossible to estimate the number present, but it may before down at from 35,000 to 50,000! The crowd commitmed macking densely around the platform, and most intimate friends, at Buhler's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Righth street. Dinner was served a 8 o'clock, and when the cloth was removed speaches were made by Mr. Edward Pelz Mr. Lindsumuller, Mr Lucwig Lemler, Mr. Radds, Mr. Kling, and others.

may be put down at from 35,000 to 50,000! The crowd commenced packing densely around the platform, and several women and obliden, who were early on the ground, were thus inclosed in a mass. The bal effects of this soon became apparent. Two or three lads fained away, and were borne up over the heads of the crowd. One female with a child in arms was crushed in the crowd. She wildly stricked for assistance, when the child was handed over the heads of the people, and after a time the mother was rescued from the press amid the appliance of the people. For a long time much confusion and disorder prevailed in attempts to release persons from the crowd, both mate and fe-Stations, and snopkeepers were put on their gua d

PRESENTATION OF REGATTA PRIZES.—The prize won at the regatta of the Empire City Club on the 10th of September were last night presented to the successful competitors at a meeting held for that purpose chair, and introduced J. Sherman Brownell, who, after

the first, a champion flag and purse of \$25 to the " Alpba," with this remark from Judge Brownell: "One thing, my sonny, I was sorry to see, and that was such a fine specimen of Young America running a way from such a pretty young lady as "Maggie." The "Maggie" received the second prize of \$10, and the "Henry

distributed as follows: The first prize of a champion flag and silver pitcher to the "Gulick." The second of an American ensign, to the "What is It? Of prizes for fishing boats, the first, of \$20 and

third, of the entrance fee, to the " Mary Jane." Four-cared boats-no restrictions. First prize champion flag, and purse of \$100, to the "George J.

Brown." Second, \$25, to the "Geo. M. Shaw," of Poughkeepsie. Third, the entrance fee, of \$10, to the The champion sculls-no restrictions. First prize,

Third, entrance fee, to the "Thomas Jefferson. After rousing cheers for Mr. Roberts, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Brownell, the company partook of a collation.

The Universalist General Convention (annual) meets

GREAT OPPOSITION RALLY.

MASS MEETING OF ANTI-REPUBLICANS.

COOPER INSTITUTE CROWDED TO EXCESS. In crowd and enthosiasm, if not in perfect unanimv of interest and purpo e the Union demonstrati n of art night was alm at as imposing as the recent splendid expression of R-publican sentiment at the same place. In measuring the relative importance of the displays of any grand American campaign, the vastrese of the numbers of people participating, and the suppling beariness of their cheers and exuberance of their emblems so confuse the observer that, with whatever calmness he tries to estimate either sizes or symptoms, his judgment is apt to be greatly becaused. t was difficult to give a fair guess at the extent of the turn-out last Thursday evening, with its thousands

In the material of enthusiesm there was far less that was suggestive and unique in this demonstra ion than in that. The old machinery of campaign work was in the main preserved. What brilliant novelty there was in the general view was borrowed from the manual of the Republican party. What beauties of o ganization and pictorial illustration were seen were reflections of the superb tactics of the original Wide-Awakes. The rest was in the good old fashion.

A loud-moutted cannon invited the city, with quick reverberations, to the scene of action. R ckets were lavished on the air, and the brightness and luvi i smoke of pitch burning on the ground, relieved the neighbor hood of the Institute of all dallness. The main saloon of the building was c mpletely filled before 8 o clock; the aisles were choked, the windows ran over.

The decorations were less handsome than significent. The American flag draped the Chairman's table, and bore the mot o, "Justice and Fraternity." The words of Washington that have been adopted by the Bell-Everett faction-" Insignantly frowning. &c .- were displayed a love the stand, while numerous ensigns inscribed with the watch words of the Constitotional campaign were conspicuous about the stage. On the rear wall were the following declarations of Daniel Webster: "I shall stand by the Union and those who stand by it;" "I shall do justice to the whole country, and act for the good of the whole country in all I do;" "I mean to stand upon the Constinution: I peed no other pla form." The names of Washington, Jefferson, Webster, Clay, Choate, Madison, Jackson, Calhoun. Wright, Benton, and Mouroe were ranged at intervals along the sides of the room.

The platform was occupied by a very respectable company of gentlemen, curiously complex in occaoati n and principle. A capital band of music beguiled the intervals of time.

While tre shonsands inside were in the full glow of a heated atmosphere and a generous enthusissm the clubs and association from the various Wards arrived. and swelled the multirude that had been drawn to the place by the common instinct of our kind, toward senestion. Marchings and conster-marchings kept alive he interest until speakers could be drawn forth for the outside stands. Each of there had its tumultuous sucience. The special out-of-door display, however, was reserved for an hour when the exciement at the Issitute was at its zesith The Union Minute Men, the United Leasue of Brooklyn, the Kings County Bell and Everets Club, the Minute Men of Jersey City, and the Young Men's National Union Association, of Newark, with other more or less martial organizations, came together at the Park, about 9 o'cto k, and joined in procession. The display, as the columns defiled through the grounds and formed on Breadway, flashi g many-colored lanterns, bearing quaint transparencies, and ringing multirudinous bells, and sounding much brass and calfskin, was quite as attractive, if not so satisfactory to the practical eye as that of the Simon Pore Wide Awakes. great maj rity of participants in the parade were from New Jerrey. The Minute Men of Jersey City were 1,500 strong, and more than 600 young men came from Newark. The evolutions of the bands were of course, ess exact and harmonious than those so lately seen on the same thoroughfare. The accounterments of the Minute Men are similar to those devised by the Wide-Awakes. The mottees borne on the ban iers and transparencies were plainly the efforts of wita-Helper's Helper, Wm. H. Seward;" "Virginia when in her Brown study, soon got the 'hang' of 'things;" "Sooshing strup for Republican gripes," with many more of like delicacy and keen hamor, glowed on the canvass. "Old Abe" was utterly used cp in rude but forcible designs, now figuring as a What Is It?" about to go up in a balloon, and now as a very dreary looking old man, shouldering his ax off. The same grand senimen which reathed like a to nado within the Institute swept along the route-death to the Republican party The procession mightily augmented the pressure out

amid infini e excitement, about 10 o'clock. Meanwhile the meeting was organized by General Tallmacge, who, at 8 o'clock, nominated Josaua J. HENRY as President. He was elected viva voce, and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him He said that the thoughtful brows of these around his too plainly indicated the importance of the crisis. He saw the supporters of the brave and fearless Douglas [Great appleuse] the partis us of the frack and highminded Breckinridge [Applause], and last but not less: minded Breckinings [Applaiss], and last but not less roops of the frience of the starsman. John Bell of Tennesce. [Applaise] The Republican patty had nominated a nan whose highest dust ins was that of the "irrepressible conflict," and that the constry must become all slave or all free. [Hises.] He (Mr. Herry) had been in business twen y-five y-are, and he knew Southen men; be had tray-led over the South more in one year than Lincoln had in all his life, and he knew that there was no irrepressible conflict. South more in the year than the contract and he knew that there was no trrepressible conflict except that whi h was excited by the Republican party except that which was excited by the Republican party [Aplanes.] New, unless all the opposition to Lincoin was concentrated on one ticket, he would be cleated. ['Never, never!'] His election would prile the foundations of the Union. Even new the peaks of more than one of the States was periled by the torch of the incendiary. The opposition to the Republican party could certainly agree upon, one thing: they do not want Alraham Lincoln to be President [Loud and lorg-oundated applanes.] He did not believe that a discolution was imminent, but we should get all the bot want Al raham Lincoln to be President [Loud and lorg-continued applause.] He did not believe that a dissolution was imminent, but we should get all the worst consequences of a dissolution; we should get all the worst consequences of a dissolution; we should get all the publican party a tendency to destroy this U nos? ["No. Sit!" "Yes, they have."] Let Bell and Everett Donglas and Breckiuridge, even cease to point their gure at each other, at least so far as to secure the defeat of Lincoln. ["Wa will."] Let merchants and mechanics, whose interests were so closely bound up to the Union, come forward and do this work, upon which their welfare so intimately depended. [Applause and moule.]

side the mass meeting, the scene of which it reacted,

A wrangle ensued for the speaker, the calls for Wood and Brady being fairly matched. The uproaabared sufficiently for the election of officers. The names were read by Mr M. Solomons. Among the many Vice-Presidents were Gen. Winfield Scott, Wm. B. Astor, James Gordon Bennett, John J. Cisco, Wm. F. Havemeyer, John A. Dix, Thomas Tileston, Moses Taylor, James W. Beckman, Charles O'Conor, Benj. H. Field, Daniel Drew, Wilson G. Hunt, Henry Grinnell, Shepherd Kuspp, Ambrose C. Kingsland, Nathan C. Platt, Samuel J. Roosevelt, Benjamin M. Woitlock William Kent, James Brooks, J. A. McMasters, Zephar Mills, Benjamin Wood, Hiram Ketchum, C Godfiey Gunther, the Hon. Florence McCarthy. O the 51 Secretaries, John A. Godfrey and Thomas Wal ter were prominent.

A long preamble and the following resolutions were next adopted by acclamation, pet phrases being vocif erously applanded:

erously applicated:

Recolved, That as Electors of President and Vice-President were the creations of the Federal Constitution, stepping in between the direct vote of the people, and cutting off their direct vote for President and Vice-President, thus estopping the people from the direct expression of their preferences for the Presidency, the only resource left for us, the people, all agreeing upon the acritice of mere nen preferences, is to insist upon one Electoral Ticket in order to present one common front against the ones adversary of National Peace, Concord, and Unity.

Recolved, That as we are no man's property, belonging to with independent wills and powers, no mere Party Convention for Political Machine can harness us to drag or draw mere mea, and thus in diverse harness, to drag and draw each other to pleace; and, therefore, we should have no mere Brockingle.

ticket, nor Bell ticket, nor Douglas ticket, but one common Union ticket

Union ticket—

Resolved. And that, in order to meate and source such a ticket, the Fresident of this meeting be authorized so solved a Council there of fifteen settlemen, wated with full powers to slopp with an Excited Ticket as the original the country new demand. Resolved That we decidedly disapprive the pending amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York, proposed by the Republican party, for establishing equality of negro suffrage.

FERNANDO WOOD was then introduced smid loud applance. He said he had come to contribute his feeble aid to this great cause. We were approaching an extraordinary contest. The Democratic party was almost demoralized and broken down. Heretofore, as soon as Presidential elections were over, the contest was over. But it was allerent now; this was a commercial issue. Slavery was out of the question, the issue now was whether our social and commercial relations with the Southern S sites, should go on or not. This was a commercial age. Mr. Wood proce-did to apotheosize Commerce. He referred to Louis Napuleon as "this greatest man in Europe." [Loud applanes.] The greatre s of every nation was dependent on Commerce, especially was this the case with the United States, and with this city in the United States. Now the basis of Commerce was comity, free interchange of social, commercial, fit and all, and political relations. [Applanes.] Any party, faction, or cabal which three obstructions in the way of commerce, struck a blow at the prosperdemoralized and broken down. Heretofore, as soon as Any party, factor, cream which the woosened man in the way of commerce, struck a blow at the prosperity of the nation. We were a trading people. Every man was affected by trade. Admitting what he denied—that the Union could survive the shock of the election of a Republican Precident, yet he assected that it was the duty of all, from commercial considerations to do all in their power to avert this dire calcumity. He had not come to make a speech; he had come to give had not come to make a speech; he had come to give his official sanction, as it were, to this movement, [Loud cheers] When he found that leaders, or assumed leaders, stood upon technical points, attempting to interpose their liliputian arms, he appealed from them to the broad masses of his country over. [Loud and long applause.] He could only ask them to consider him a soldier in the cause, ready to go forward with the formost in the fight. [Loud and least]

The Hop. H. W. HILLIARD of Alabama was then introduced, amid "Three cheers for Alabama!" He said that we were in the noids of great events. He

said that we were in the midst of great even's. He saw, the other evening, a set of militarily-organized

saw, the other evening, a set of militarily-organized men bearing torches; they marched under the endow of Washington, and called themselves Republicans; but they had lost all vestiges of true R-publicanism. Never were there so many Southerners in the city as now; they had come on a peaceful mission, but they had come to see the very paving-stones tremb's under the trend of their enemies. He was here as a Southern the treed of their enemies. He was here as a Southern man, to appeal to the justice, generosity, and patriotism of the Northern people; he was here to denouace Mr. Seward. [Cheers.] We were one people—one in the glories of the future. [appleuse.] Mr. Seward violated all the obligations of a state sman. Mr. Seward said that for forty years the Governmont had been upon the wrong track, because in 1820 a Slave State was admitted into the Union. [Appleuse.] Mr. Hilliard to be off his cravat. Laughter and appleuse.] Mr. Hilliard denounced Mr. Seward as untrue to the Constitution and the Union. Mr. Seward cid not know that this was a government of limited and applause. Mr Hillard denounced Mr Seward as untime to the Constitution and the Union. Mr. Seward cid not know that this was a government of limited powers; he did not realize that this was a government of coequal coordinate States. The Constitution recognized all property, protected all property, and guaranteed tranquality everywhere. If Mr. Sewaro means to subvert the Constitution and put in its place the higher law [laeghter], let him proclaim his position. He was not arguing Slavery as a moral question, he was not arguing Slavery as a moral question, he was not arguing the question as a ris ceman. He was not here to use the larguage of menues; but when Mr. Seward said nobody was eatisfied, he replied there never had been any real distatisfaction, except what was excited by this aggressive party. He did not say tent the South would dissolve the Union if Republicanism should be successful but there or also be no peace while the Government was administered upon a wrong basis. Why should not Georgia and Aubanna go into the Territories as well as New-York and Pronsylvania? All the Suth asked was the upholding of the Constitution. If the highest judicial tribunal said the South had its rights and Congress could not take them a way, they would mains a them and Mr. Saward could not derive them of Congress could not take them a way, they would maintain them and Mr. S-ward and not deprive them of these rights until he had revolutionized the Government. The South glorisd in the North. New-York was not a Northern but a National city. [Cheers] Mr. Hidlard glorified the Government. And yet he Mr. Sewa d said it was a failure. Might his prophery be a lying prophecy. The South asked the North to let her alone. There might be disunionists in the South they would crush them out [Load applause], and let them oush out the Black Republicaus here. [Lancer applause] He called on the meeting, one and ad, to rise and give one cheer for the Union. [Gr at ad, to rise and give one cheer for the Union. [Gr at applause.] New-York had it in her power to cover here if with undying glory. The waters were breaking all around her let her rise and say thus far and no farther. Let the friends of liberty and the Constitution rise and crush out the enemies of the State. [Tre-new does applause.]

mer dous applanes.]
Gov. Morrhand of Ky., was then introduced.
[Three Cheers.] He that ked them for this kindness
toward old Kentneky. He thanked God that we wer
yet one nation, although a bold defiant, well-organ yet one nation, although a bold defiant, well-organ ized party had aprung upon the arena, purely sections in every characteristic element. Slavery could not go into he T ril cries. Mr. Seward said it could not unless the African's ave trade were reopened, and 99 mea in 100 in the South were opposed to that. [Cueers] The great leader of the Republican party was the first to dictare that a house divided against itself could no stand, and there was an inexpressible conflict between Freedom and Shavery. Gov. Morebead repeated some of the late editorists of The N. Y Herald on Mr. Seward's speeches in the West. He continued and concluded by a spread eagle exhortation to fusion. [Anulance and mustel.] Applause and mu FREDERICK HOLMES, of Boston, spoke for a

few minutes. He said that the Old Bay State would soon march into line; they were getting tired of empty sents in Congress, and empty men who filled them.

Before Mr. Holmes began to speak, the president promised the meeting that if they would be patient they should hear Bardy, Cochrane, and Van Brien.

The Hon John Cochrane was introduced: He

The Hon John Cochhane was introduced: He told his "fillow-citizens and Union Democrats" that he had just remrnes from the tenzed field, and the country was safe. He contended that the Republican party was presenting two faces; that it was a broad-brimmed, Peckeriffian party. He beength them not to cavil over meme upon electoral tickets. Let shem consider that the one who could most readily defeat the common elemy was the men to be supported, who ever he night be. Mr. Cochrane aliaded to Cocles ever he night be. Mr. Cochrane alinded to Goeles, and raid that the people would demselves fill up the gulf of our conetry's perils this time. From this hour all was right. The anose t Democratic party stood firm and indivisable [Loud applause.]

To Hor. Mr. Whitelff of Mo. was then introduced. He said he had been thinking that either God Almighty ought to have made all man white, or that

ought to have made all men white, or that Seward and his men ought to be in heaven. (Laughter and suplants! Weart it a burning shame to think that here was not prudence enough among 28,000,000 of white men to carry on a good government, because there were 4 000,000 of black men in the country? Serator Seward said that all men should have their ex-Ser and Seward said that all men should have their extremest rights. The extremest right of the Indian was to r an the country, and with his tomahawk display his genins and science. [Laughter.] Seward was for the inherity of black men. He was raving with a dream of a Utopian Government, as wild as that imagined by a Plate or a Locke. He (Mr. Wright) knew all about Slavery and he would like to have half an hour's conversation with that distringuished Prussian who stoke to assemble at usunds in that place a few nights are. He would like to exceed his ascersions on the ago. He would like to expose his aspersions on the character of our fathers. In conclusion, he begg d the Empire States at to use her power that the Empire of

There were lond cries for 'Brady,' but no Brady.

An excited individual agrang upon a chair on the plat orm and said: Mr. Chairman, I wish to inform you that there is outside the clubs of New-Yo k and Broklyn is ferroing to march. I move that we adjourn to join with then, that we be preceded by our music, and follow ourselves ten by ten abresst. All of which was put at d unanimously carried.

THE FUSION MOVEMENT We translate Mr. Ottendorfer's comments on the

fusion movement from the Staats-Zeitung of yester-The action of the Democratic State Central Com

"The action of the Democratic State Central Com-mittee, which was in session during the latter part of last week, in the St. Nicholas Hotel, will prove un-satisfactory on all hands.

"While the proposed fusion with the Breckinridge element was declined on the one hand, on the other the unders arding was settled that the friends of Beh and Everett on the Electoral Ticket were not to be con-sidered as Democratic Electors.

Everett on the Electors.

sider-das Democratic Electors.

The Electoral Ticket, nominated by the Democratic Electoral Ticket, nominated by the Democratic Ticket, nominated Democratic Ticket, nomi

The Electoral Ticket, nominated by the Democratic Corvention held at Syracuse, was a Democratic
Ticket, and all were justified in the expectation that
the Electore upon it, if they accepted this nomination
and were chosen, must consider themselves bound, by
the resolutions adopted by the Convention, to vote for
Douglas and Johnson. But the State Committee did
not feel itself called apon to ask the ten Electors known
as f iends of Bell and Everett whether they would accept the nomination of the Democratic State Conven
ich, or even to give them official information of the
fact of their nomination; and, as the same ticket was
put in memination at the same time by the Union
party, the ten friends of Bell and Everett upon the
ticket consider themselves only as the nominace of the
Union party and will feel it their duty, if elect ad, to
vote in accordance with the expectations of the Union
party.

party. The licket which the Democrats are now called

upon to support is, indeed, the same, in external form, as that nominated by the representatives of the Democratic party in the State Convention, yet its significance and its object have been completely changed by the action of the State Committee.

"The ticket nominated by the State Convention was Democratic. Thet now recommended to the support of the party by the State Committee is a fusion ticket, and wheever votes for the ten Union men upon a must do so in the expectation that these men, if elected, will cast their suffrages for Bell and Everett. The obligations implied in the resolutions of the State Convention, by which these gentlemen were supposed to have been pledged to vote for Dong'as and Johann, so they see they were considered to be the candidates of the Democratic party, now fall to the ground, as they the Democratic party, now fall to the ground, as they are not saked to accept this nomination, and have only been advised of it by newspaper articles, of which they

reed the no notice.
"We believe that all the heavy sacrifices made by "We believe that all the heavy secrifices made by the Democracy in order to carry out this arrangement were not of a character to secure the desired result—a pnion of all the conservative elements—and that the entire proceeding was an unfortunate mistaks. We believe this, not because we regard the interests of the Democratic party as higher than those of the conservative elements, embodying that trust and the conservative elements, embodying that trust and confidence which are necessary to secure the victory. the conservative elements, embodying that trust and confidence which are necessary to secure the victory, was pessible only under the banner of the Damocracy; for, sithough we look upon the party organization as a mere instrument for recognizing and carrying out a mere instrument for recognizing and carrying out principles, yet this instrument becomes, through fasion, unavailable for this very purpose; and because the Democracy of New-York in 1853, and again at the late

Democracy of New-York in 1853, and again at the late mass meeting in Jones a Woods, declared "That while we exmestly deafer the cordial and permanent vion of the Democratic party, we are admontabed, as well by rason as by dearly-purisased experience, that no urion can be sittle successful or tolerable but such as is founded on noncurrence to principles; that all attempts to establish a maintain a union between those of conflicting sentiments, by whatever no melit may be distribed, is but a condition heatile to harm unlous action democralisting in all its test ducks, destructive of the forester of the Democratic party, and inevitably tending to defeat, "The duty of those Democrats who are convinced of the truth of their principles, and who desire to see

of the truth of their principles, and who desire to see their party organization continued for the future as a genuine embodiment of them, is to protect it to the utmost of their power from the demoralizing influences of this fusion movement, and to show that they desire to preserve their party pure and unadulterated.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

-The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward are to meet at Liberty Hall, Nos. 123 and 125 West Tairty second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Tacsday, September 18, at 74 o'clock p. m.

-The Republicans of Queens County gathered in great force at the Court-House on Saturday. The nominstions for county officers were made with much unanimity, and the general feeling was that old Queens would roll up a larger Republican vote this Fall than ever before. Resolutions approving the Federal and State nominations were adopted with cothusiasm, and stirring addresses were made by the Hon. John A. King, the Hon. Luther C. Carter, and others. Delegations were chosen to the Congressional Convention.

-The Lincoln and Hamlin Club of Jamaica held a large and enthusisatic meeting in their Wig warm on Friday evening. Earnest and telling speeches were made by George G. Bellows and James Fairman of this city. The Hon. John A. King, President of the Club, occupied the chair, and introduced the speakers with a few eloquent remarks. A company of Wide-Awakes from Brushville arrived during the evening, and were well received by the meeting, though on their homeward march from the village they were stoned and otherwise misused by a mob of boys and men evidently set on by the nondescript fusionists, but the scoundrels only succeeded in winning the contempt of decent people.

-The City Wide-Awake Club met at their headunriese, No. 638 Broadway, last evening, and a resolve was passed accepting the invitation of the Republean Compaign Club to turn out in uniform next Wednesday night for the purpose of escorting the speakers to the C oper Institute on that occasion. This Company has invited the Continentals of Philadelphia to meet them on the 3d of Oc ober at the grand national Wide-Awake perade. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Wide-Awake Central Committee: J. B. Cumming, G. W. Miller, and W.

The Republicans of Bushwick (Eighteenth Ward), Brooklyn, held a good meeting on Saturday night, at the Cross Roads Hotel, C. W. Goddard, presiding. Stirring speeches were made by Mesers D. L. Northrop, Thos. W. Field, C. W. Goddard, D. P. Stewart and others, and a considerable accession was made to the Club.

-The Clifton Republican Club met, according to previous aurouncement, last Saturday evening, at the Half-Way House, to hear addresses from Messrs. Briggs, Curis, Brownell, Struve, Farrence, and other gentlemen. A large crowd assembled, and upon the arrival of the Wide-Awakee from Tompkineville, it was found necessary to organize a second meeting in the open air. This was accordingly done, and although to encounter some manifestations of Democra rnifianism, in the shape of stones and other missiles, from the inhabitants of Woodrow, a village of shanties occupied by the Democratic laborers engaged in the construction of Fort Richmond, whereby one or two persons were somewhat injured, it proved, like the one indoors, a complete success, the turbulent crew being driven off by the Wide-Awakes. The speeches were eleguent and convincing, the multi-ude enthusiastic, the weather fine, and at a late hour all went home, rejoicing that free speech had been maintained, and that the days of fraud and violence in Richmond County are numbered. On the 26th, a grand demonstration takes place at Quarantine.

A SAILOR BOARDING-HOUSE RUNNER SHOT BY THE CAPTAIN OF A SHIP .- About 7 o'clock last night, & difficulty occurred on board the Swedish back Maria Matilda, lying at Pier No. 6 N R., between Adolph B. Elfsword, the captain of the vessel, and Chas. Leonard, a sail r boarding-house runt er, in the course of which the latter was shot by the former, under the following circum stances: During the evening, Leonard boarded the vessel when he was discovered by the castain, who knowing his occupation ordered him to go schore. after some words, Leonard left the vessel, though with great relucance, but returned in a short time thereafter and seated himself upon the quarter-d-ck.

Capt. Elfsword again ordered Leonard ashere, bus the latter, instead of complying, commenced abusing the former in a violent manner, making use of the most opprobalous epithets. Irritated by the insults of the intruder the captain drew his revolver and fired a shot at Leonard, the bail taking effect in his thigh, and rendering him helpless.

Without further action, Capt, Elfsword walked to the First Ward Station-House, at Itelling what had transpired gave bimself into the castedy of Officer

Leccard was removed to the New-York Hospital. and placed under the care of Dr. Wier, who pronounced his injury of a dangerous character. The sargeons were mable to extract the ball, and the probability is that the man will not long survive his wound. Too estain was detained during the night, and will be taken this morning before the Police Magistrate at the

MILITARY EXCURSION.-Company D, of the Ninth Regiment City Guard, celebrated their First Annivereary, yesterday, by an excursion to the La Tourette e, at Bergen Point. At 8 o'clock a. m., the corpe assembled at their Armory, in University Place, and thence marched down Broadway, to the foot of Dey street, where they embarked on the steamboat Thomas P. Way, for the place of destination. The day was mostly spent in field exercise, and during the afternoon the company dired at the house above named. Ther returned home in the evening by the steamer Flor a, and duving their march up Broadway attracted con siders ble attention.

The New Haven Journal thus corrects our V Jegraph bulletin of the result of the late election is that city "THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, in noticing the Res ry in New-Haven on Friday, errs in saying the Jemocr fority at the last election was only 200. The b , the city election in June, and the Shama thar , h-We now have 147, making a gain of 1,107, th o-

here on Saturday night, with dates to the 7th inst.

The Vigilance Committee was waging a war of extermination sgainst the gamblers and this ves. Two men were bung by them on the 6th inst., one of whom was taken from the was taken from the stage while on his way to the Mis-scuri River. Several who had incurred the displeasure

WALKER. The steamship S ar of the West from Havana on the 13th ips., has arrived.

of the Vigilance Committee reacted this city last night.
The miners have generally declared in favor of the old provisional government.

United States Marshal Moore, just in from the West reports an attack by the Soux on a sasitic village, one fundred miles from here on the 14th lest. A rouning fight of eight or ten sales ensued, which was still raging when he left. The Pawness had taken five or six scaips, and scoured four or five horses. One Pawnee was kill-d. A small command of cavelry, under Lieux Berry, had reached the scene of action, and Caut Sully of Fort Kearney, with a large detachment of troops, was momentarily expected. The Sionx numbered about 250.

between officers of the regular army, no dependence could be placed on them, and that the regular troops in the territory are not sufficient for its protection. They determined to take their defense into their own

bands, and a call for one bundred mounted men from each county was made. Maurice Chavis was appointed Colorel for the regiment, and it is expected to open the campaign on the 20 h inst.

down and died. The clok man was armed with two revolvers, which the Indians being apprised of, ded not molest him. They loaded eleven ponies with goods, and left.

The people at Cow Creek were expecting an attack from some Indians, and had only one company to pro-

Mr. Hayes lost eighty here of cases a control of the serious for Santa Fé with a large team.

A band of Pawnee and Cles Icdians, a few days ago, and Control of Carrell Control of mules came to Council Grove and run off sixty head of

Obituary.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.
Charles G. Eastman, editor of The Vermont Patriot, and a distinguished citizen, died yesterday, aged 44

The play was Hamlet; never, to our view, one of Mr. Forrest's happiest personations, and we do not observe any material difference between the Hamlet of last evening and the one of five years ago. We remark no diminution of the physical muscularity of the tregedian, nor is any abatement of his some what tooearnest vigor perceptible; he is, in every regard, the Forrest who years ago captivated the affections of the American masses, and who has stood first in their

The support rendered by the company was of the most efficient, the fine reading of Mr. Fisher as Polonins being a subject for the enthusiastic admiration of all who can appreciate true artistic merit. Madam Ponisi, as the Queen, was dignified and forcible, and Mrs. Conway, as Ophelia, was acceptable. Mesers Fenno as Laertes, Carroll as the King, and Conway as

The manager has done much to give the mechanical illustrations of the play their best effect. All the scenery is new, having been painted expressly for this occasion by Messrs. Hillyard and Smith, who have the way of dresses and decorative accompaniments, little is left to be desired. An introductory overture arranged by Mr. John Cooke, introducing a variety of the music that has been written for the songs of

NEW COUNTERFEIT.-Information was received last vening at the Third Ward Station-House that a new counterfeit \$5 bill on the North River Bank of this city was shout being put in circula ion. Word of the set was sent to Police Headquarters, where Operator Chapin telegraphed the matter to the different Police

at the St. Mark's-place Hotel. Stephen Roberts, Presdent of the Empire City Regetta Club, occupied the a neat and brief speech presented the prizes. To the 17-feet working boats three prizes were given

Fish" the third of the entrance fee, \$3. The six-oared boats, for amateurs only, had prizes

champion flag, was awarded to the " Jeseph Brown." Tie second, of \$10, to the "J. C. Heenan." Th

champion flag and purse of \$50 to the "Mary Belle Roberts." Second, \$20, to the "Young Stranger."

in Boston this morning. Its sessions are generally held through three days.

flowing into the ample square, and ebbing out through all the converging streets, it was no less difficult to dissect the facts from the full body of the Union rally.

closely packing the great hall of the Institute over-